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O. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1870. NO. 221.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE POOR FENIANS.

CATFURE OF THE LEADERS.

General Gleason, Surgeon General Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, and Other Chiefs in Durance Vile—A Large Quantity of Arms and Munitions Seized—The Men Anxious to Get Home.

From the Afternoon Report.

GOING INTO CAMP.

MALONE, May 30.—The refusal of General Meade to forward Fenians home has created great excitement. General Quimby, United States Marshal at Rochester, arrived early this morning, and was consulted by Deputy Marshal Hazen, as to the best action in regard to the Fenians, nearly two hundred of whom arrived from Potsdam Junction during the night. The total number of Fenians here is two thousand. During night almost two hundred moved out to Sabine's Wood, a distance of one mile and a quarter, and camped.

ARREST OF THE LEADERS.

Marshal Quimby decided to arrest the Fenian officers here, and warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Brennan for the arrest of General Gleason, Surgeon General Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, Captain Lindsey, Col. T. T. O'Leary, and E. J. Mainx, a Fenian center here. All were arrested except O'Leary. Mainx escaped from the Girard House by jumping through a window. Troops are in pursuit, and there is great excitement. The remainder of the prisoners are kept under the cover of rifles. Generals Gleason, Lindsey, Donnelly and others will be brought before Commissioner Brennan to-day. William Dennehimer, United States District Attorney for Northern New York, who arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, will prosecute.

A CAMP CAPTURED.

Information was received by the Marshal, about one o'clock, that the Fenians at Sabine's woods had arms with them, and a company of the Fifth Artillery, with Lieutenant Duval in command, started for the camp. On passing up the road about half a mile, the inquirers were perceived by some of the Fenians, who ran across the fields to give warning to their comrades. The command moved up on the double quick, and on reaching a commanding position broke into two commands. One flanked the eastern side of the Fenian camp, and others were thrown out on the skirmish line, and after loading with ball cartridge entered the woods. The Fenians did not surrendered. Fifty breech-loading rifles with bayonets and about 5,000 rounds of ammunition were found and seized by Lieutenant Duval. The Fenians were not arrested, as only the officers were wanted by the civil authorities.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS SEIZED.

The six o'clock train last evening arrived with two additional companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, who are quartered at the Rink. Collector of Customs Hunt, at Fort Covington, arrived by the same train. He had seized on Friday, three miles west of Hogansburg, thirty tons of Fenian guns, ammunition and equipments. The arms were five thousand Springfield and Enfield rifles and Adafidas and Remingtons; ten thousand reloading ammunition, and the remainder of knapsacks, cartridge boxes, &c. General Gleason, in command here, detailed fifteen men to proceed to Fort Covington, where arms were stored by Mr. Hunt, and convey them here. The Fenians have abandoned the idea of recapturing the arms and ammunition seized by Collector Hunt. The authorities are virtually ended all movements by the Fenians from here.

THE CANADIAN MOVEMENTS.

Col. Baggle and the Sixty-ninth British regiment have gone to Quesec, and the volunteers now hold the Canadian frontier. Military matters are assuming a reality to-day. A strong regular will be tried for absence from its command without leave. The prisoner Murphy has been turned over to the civil authorities in Canada against the wishes of the volunteers. Robert E. McMahon has sailed to the south. Father McMahon went into the country to avoid arrest.

STEAM UP.

Locomotives with open trucks are kept ready with steam up night and day at nearly all the railway depots where troops can be speedily forwarded to the front. Troops from London, and infantry from East and other districts.

OTTAWA EXCITED.

Ottawa is in a state of terrible and undefined excitement. There is much sensation because of the telegram from Washington announcing that Thomas has been released by the police. The Grand Trunk Brigade was ordered to be in readiness to turn out every evening. All the men are ready. They could be shipped for any point in sixty minutes.

HOW THAT GUN WAS CAPTURED.

There was no trouble about the field piece that was taken from the Fenians while in position on United States territory. The facts are that the gun was captured by the Fenians on a hook, one hundred and twenty yards from the line, and that the Sixth Home Guard made a rush slowly up the hill, and in a few minutes captured the gun and returned with it to Pigeon Hill. There is not the slightest doubt that they crossed the Province Line with the gun. One of the shooting of these last Fenians was not shot accidentally, as the Guards kept pretty silent about it.

A DESCENT UPON NIAGARA FEARED.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A Montreal special to the *Tribune* says that information has been received from the West that preparations are being made for a descent upon Niagara, and that the movement is much more extensive than has been imagined. Fears are entertained that the Fenians will be across before the Government is ready. Toronto has looked upon the whole affair with much indifference, up to yesterday, that no thought of danger to the Province from the Fenians inquirers were perceived by some of the Fenians, who ran across the fields to give warning to their comrades. The cannon

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

AMONG the leading Fenians who have been arrested by the Federal authorities is Dr. DONNELLY, of Pittsburgh, who held the position in the Fenian army of Surgeon General. He won't mind it, however!

IT does seem almost a pity that with so many plucky Fenians at hand there should not have been some one to lead them. There must have been present and on their way to the border, when the leaders "turned tail," well on towards ten thousand men, more or less perfectly equipped. Well handled, there was army large enough to give the Canadians not a little trouble—a fact that renders the failure to those who were ready to do the fighting particularly mortifying.

MR. CHANDLER, of Michigan, in the Senate on Saturday maintained that the reason why we could not compete with the English in building ships was that the cost of the labor was twice as great here as there, and that in consequence the cost of the completed ship was nearly double. This is unquestionably the correct view of the case. It is no less so as to iron, steel and other leading articles, foreign and domestic, competing for the American markets. It is proposed to subsidize the ship builders, (though we believe Mr. CHANDLER is not exactly in favor of such a policy,) and we find subsidies supported by the revenue reformers or disguised free traders. Why we should subsidize the ship builders and leave bare and unprotected the great manufacturing interests that are in precisely the same situation, we have seen no reformer who can give a reason. We expect none, and refer to the matter to remind the reader of the consistency of the new light political economists styling themselves "Revenue Reformers."

THE Decoration and Soldiers' Monument exercises yesterday were of a peculiarly interesting character, and were participated in by nearly the entire community. Business in the city was almost entirely suspended, and our citizens, with great unanimity, showed how sacredly they hold in remembrance those who fell in defending the Union from organized treason. Perhaps no day in the year recalls so many tender recollections, or whose observance takes so strong a hold on the great body of our people as Decoration Day.

Strewing with flowers the graves of those who fell in Freedom's cause, is in itself a ceremony at once touching and well calculated to keep alive the patriotic spirit which carried them into the struggle. We hope to see the day long observed.

We cannot forbear referring to the fine appearance of our newly organized military bodies who appeared in the procession yesterday. In their ranks were very many veterans, who had little to learn concerning the true military bearing. We hope to see these organizations encouraged by our citizens.

THE action of the Government in regard to the Fenians receives universal commendation. To the prompt steps taken to turn back the invaders and observe our obligations with a friendly nation, the Fenians owe their own safety and the country exemption from discreditable embroilment and endless vexations. But many think that the time has come for taking earlier notice of proclaimed preparations by the Fenians for making raids of this description. It may be that the Government can act only when an overt step has been taken, that mere talk constitutes not sufficient ground for action by the government. A rule of this kind has hitherto prevailed, but it is difficult to perceive why bands of men whose unlawful purposes are well known may not be as properly prevented from concentrating as turned back and their armsseized after they have actually received orders to advance in line of battle. It is presumed that the intentions and objects of the Fenians were pretty well known to the Government in advance, and that steps might have been taken to prevent, in a considerable degree at least, the concentration of the unlawful mob, whose principal anxiety now is how to reach their homes. It is probable that the business has come to an end, and that we shall see no more of it, but should insane or unprincipled men make another attempt of the kind, it is to be hoped that the Government will not wait till the border swarms with men before it asserts its authority.

WHY cannot the capitalists, the manufacturers, the merchants, the live men of Philadelphia, rise to this emergency with true patriotism? Why not reluctantly nor grudgingly, nor as though it were a charity, but freely and manfully, subscribe the amount as we name, for the purpose of building up, beyond the reach of injury, the commerce of this city with the southern seaboard. It would well repay the whole community—the man of means, the property holder would be benefitted by it, and more especially every mechanic and shopper would find the trade of the new former much easier of [illegible] *Philadelphia Gazette.*

Every part of Pennsylvania, and owe ucity especially, is interested in the commerce of Philadelphia and would rejoice to see it increase and prosper. The wonder is it don't. That it does not there must be a sufficient cause. To the outside world it seems strange that Philadelphia has not a single flourishing line of steamers, and not a European line of any kind, while Baltimore has all these, and Charleston and Savannah aspire to, and to a certain extent realize the same distinction. Were we to search for the reason why they do, we think it very likely that we should find that the public spirit of the citizens of those cities, as much as anything else, is at the bottom of their prosperity. It would not be proper to lose sight of the fact that Baltimore enjoys many advantages from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. That Philadelphia might reap equal advantages from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company if her citizens would only manifest something like proper energy, we have good reason for believing. If we do not err, as much as this was said in a late report of the Pennsylvania Company. We hope, therefore, that the appeal of our contemporary to the citizens of Philadelphia in behalf of steamships, will be successful; for we are persuaded that if it is, Philadelphia will receive all the assistance from the Pennsylvania Company that may be necessary to place that port on an equality with even Baltimore, as well as other cities of far less rank in population.

TRAVELERS, even British travelers, visiting our shores that they might gratify their self-esteem in the contemplation of the inferiority of American people and institutions, used always to find one thing to praise at the threshold of their tour. This of course was the absence of the custom house annoyance with which their journeys in Europe had made them familiar. No prying inquisitiveness as to the compliciated construction of their trunks, no particular inquiries as to the superfluity of their wardrobes, no intimations of suspicion as to their general honesty. On the contrary, the patriotic Briton was sometimes so delighted with the liberality manifested in the management of the customs department, he almost forgot that he was among Yankees. Those glorious days are over. So rigorous is now the scrutiny for contraband and superfluous articles among the luggage of travelers, that some of the Eastern journals speak of it as the terror of the country, or at least fear that it will soon be regarded as such by foreigners. In fact, this strict supervision of "the portable property" of people coming from abroad is one of the things in which our civilization is most rapidly overtaking that of the old world. It would even appear that some portions of the old world have been already surpassed. The law allows the traveller to bring into the country without duty "a reasonable quantity of clothing." But the question, what is a "reasonable quantity?" would hardly receive the same answer from any two persons. A New York paper quotes Dr. WENDELL HOLMES as varying from himself between three pairs and six pairs of boots as an adequate supply of the article for a respectable man. And as to other articles of apparel there is an equal diversity of opinion. BARRY YELVERTON pronounced a dozen shirts essential to a gentleman's comfort. But the opinion was thought extravagant at the time, and a less number is, we know, held to be sufficient by very worthy people. Then who may presume to decide what number of dresses form a reasonable quantity for a lady to have in her trunks when arriving from foreign parts? Yet this question, which even the person most concerned sometimes finds hard to answer,and which, in fact, requires to be answered according to the rank and wealth of each person, must be answered by the officials or the custom-house in the cases of an infinite variety of people. It must necessarily be answered promptly and on oath. Neither the individual must be wronged nor the United States government cheated of its revenue. No wonder there is much dissatisfaction. The rule seems also very objectionable, as leaving the officer exposed to have his discretion influenced by persuasion.

ARCHBISHOPS KENRICK AND PURCELL.

About two weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to a very important incident in connection with the proceedings of the Council. This was the appearance of a brief and cogently expressed protest of a portion of the American prelates against the proclamation of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility. Both in England and in this country much curiosity has been felt concerning the attitude of the American bishops towards the great question of the time. Curiosity remained long ungratified; those gentlemen maintaining a reticence that baffled the most enterprising inquirer. By many, however, their silence was interpreted as agreement with the majority, and their votes were boldly counted in favor of the dogma. In this manner injustice was done to many of them, as our readers know. The truth is that the American bishops are divided in their view of the subject, like the bishops of Germany and of France. Considerably the greater number of them, however, are strongly hostile to the definition of the doctrine, chiefly on the ground of the impolicy of the act, as was apparent from the protest referred to above. Some of this number take still higher ground against the dogma itself, as unsustained by Scripture, history or tradition. Interesting evidence of this fact has been lately given to the public

Dr. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore, at first opposed to the infallibility of the Pope, suddenly changed his position, and in a letter addressed to Mgr. DUPANLOUP, *in the name of all his colleagues of the United States*, declared himself in favor of the new dogma. Naturally this letter gave grievous offense to those of the American Bishops who were thus misrepresented. Archbishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, and Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, have therefore addressed a letter to Mgr. DUPANLOUP, *in the name of many Bishops of the United States*, in which they define their position. They express their entire concurrence with the celebrated French bishop in his hostility to the proposed dogma. They consider themselves as "fulfilling a duty of honor and even of justice" in making known their dissent from the sentiments of Dr. SPALDING's letter. They declare that "this letter which seems to speak in the name of the American prelates, really speaks only in the name of its author, or at most, in the name of those who concur with him in the project of definition that had been proposed by him" The letter had appeared without their knowledge, and had fallen among them like a bombshell, "to the astonishment of all and the affliction of many." The American prelates, they say, have a very special reason for hesitation in regard to this question of pontifical infallibility. On the one hand, neither Catholics nor Protestants in their countries will admit that the Popes have the right to depose rulers, to release subjects from their oath of fidelity, and to transfer at their pleasure a kingdom from one prince to another. "Our Irish who form the mass, as they are the support of the Catholic Church in the United States, will not easily agree that Pope ADRIAN IV., who was an Englishman, was infallible when he gave Ireland to HENRY II., King of England." On the other hand, the bulls of the Popes are so clear and positive on the subject that the defenders of Papal infallibility are forced to admit the temporal sovereignity of the Pope over all the world. Hitherto, these prelates say they have been able to assert that the Catholic Church had really nothing to do with these objectionable transactions, not being responsible for the actions of the Pope. But if the pontifical decisions are made articles of faith, as they will be by the proclamation of infallibility, the consequences will be very embarrassing. Questions must constantly arise which it will be impossible to answer without starting objections injurious to the character of the church. One strong sentence we quote literally:

> "Wherefore does he (the Archbishop of Baltimore,) demand new definitions? Is the divine law, to the conscience of many of his colleagues in the Episcopate? for many of us but the legal enactments of the civil history of the Popes, the history of the Council, and the fetters in which the Church are held in harmony with the new dogma, and for this reason we believe it to be a matter of necessity to declare openly the opinion which seems to us destructive of solid foundation in Scripture and tradition which it appears to us to be unreasonable to impose on the faithful."

This letter of the most distinguished Roman Catholic prelates of the United States is certainly a very significant document and worthy of general attention. In the event of a great schism as one result of the proclamation of the objectionable dogma, the position of the American section of the church, is an interesting subject for speculation.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN PARTY POLITICS.

Party arrangements are formed on political grounds and for political ends. The questions debated by parties are politically their arguments are drawn from political sources. The voting which decides the contest is a political function, regulated by law, and each voter is regarded as an individual citizen in the free exercise of his rights as such. Organizations, not formed on political grounds, whether they be religious or any other, are not recognized in law regulating suffrage, and have nothing to do in our elections.

If, then, at the polls men cast their votes with reference to the interests and orders of such organizations, and for the attainment of ends entirely different from those visibly involved in the issue, they not only pervert an important civil right, but also practice a fraud on the great mass of the voters of both political parties. In proportion to the extent of such a practice is the freedom of our elections endangered, and their legitimate purpose frustrated. It takes politics and the ballot-box away from their lawful use and design, and seeks to decide political questions by considerations that have no real or legitimate connection with politics. It is a deception and a fraud, inasmuch as it covertly employs a power of organization, ostensibly designed for different purposes, to control political affairs, and that, under conditions which the mass of citizen voters do not discover, and of course cannot counteract. Voting is the act of individuals. One by one the ballots go into the box. Voting by societies or by sects is a feudalism totally foreign to the nature of our franchise. This was substantially the ground taken by Democrats against our volunteers' voting during the war. But it was grossly misapplied in that case, because, as the common sense of the Republican people and the legislators understood it, the volunteers were but temporarily in the character of soldiers, and were in no danger of being swayed, in their voting by their military organization. And the result showed that this was the correct view. Under different circumstances and with a different sort of an army, the case might be otherwise. The French Republic was subverted and its President made Emperor by the vote of the army. From a like principle, of outside, unrecognized organization controlling the voting of its members at elections, the Know-Nothings clothed themselves with power and terror. The same, too, may be said of what, in some localities, is familiarly called "the Irish vote."

In fact, it makes no difference, in the principle of the thing, whether such intrusive and deceitful organization be religious, military, ecclesiastical, scientific, or founded on foreign nationalities; nor, if ecclesiastical, whether it be Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, or any other. The wrong consists in acting under false colors, which is properly taken as evidence of a sinister design. It is easy to see how even a small minority, casting their votes under such an arrangement, may turn an election, and sacrifice the political interests of both parties to promote designs which are not known nor favored by either.

The public sentiment of the American people has been jealous of the interference of ecclesiastical organizations in party politics. The conscious pride of liberty and the political intelligence of our American people have been a sufficient guaranty against any visible usurpation of church authority over them in regard to their political opinions and actions. Democratic politicians have been prompt and loud in denouncing everything of this sort, when it had even a seeming aspect—in *opposition* to them.

We do not undervalue religious organizations. But it is not their office to control the voting of citizens in party politics. We deny neither the right nor the obligation of religious teachers to inculcate the duties of citizenship. But we maintain that church influence and power should not be employed to give, or bargain off, the votes of members, to any political party, in order to secure ends merely sectarian and in no sense political. This cannot be done honestly, anywhere, nor without wronging the great body of free voters. It may be done in perfect *consistency* with a false principle of morals—that "the end sanctifies the means"—and also in perfect consistency with an effete, old-world, ecclesiastico-political hypothesis that "the civil power is subor-li-nate to the ecclesiastical and must be controlled by it." With such notions, never admitted in our constitutions nor by our people, an effort to make political elections subserve church interest and power is altogether consistent. Their dominance, for centuries, in the old world, disastrous to all the rights of men, both civil and religious, give them no attraction in the eyes of free men in the new world. And their waning and disgrace there—the consequence of their falsity and despotism—justify vigilance and determination to prevent their introduction and triumph here. Such principles and a policy consistent with them, would make the right of suffrage a subject of traffic, a sham and a curse, a means of bondage rather than a guard of freedom.

A LETTER from Dresden, dated May 1st, mentions Mrs. LINCOLN as spending a few days in that city. The writer, whom we take to be a lady, says that the evening before she had sat beside Mrs. LINCOLN at a lecture delivered by M. LECLAIRE for the benefit of the widow of a professor of French lately deceased. The subject of the lecture was VICTOR HUGO's *l'Homme qui rit*, and the lecturer succeeded more than once in drawing a loud and hearty laugh from the widow of the eminent American statesman" The letter adds that "Madame LINCOLN is a woman who undoubtedly looks younger than she is," how contemptible) she would pass for not more than forty. Having elaborately described Mrs. LINCOLN's dress, the writer says: "Her entrance produced a rather lively sensation, which I ascribe wholly to her majestic step, to the *fla-fla* of her tollette and to the *frou-frou* of her robe, for I have reason to believe that she was not recognized by many people."

Certainly Mrs. LINCOLN would be much more worthy of a pension if she had a little more taste.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

M. Cavalier, a well known scientific man, writes to the Paris papers that the velocipede bombs invented by Lessel are worthless—they simply make a noise.

A late statistical paper says the consumption of all sheets in cotton in calico printing alone for fixing on cloth the new analine colors, Alsac, in France uses 150,000 kilogrammes, or about 330,000 pounds a year of egg albumen, representing 37,500,000 eggs, or the product of 250,000 hens.

The Scandinavian population of Minnesota is estimated at 60,000, or one eighth of the entire population of the State. Of this aggregate Norway furnishes 40,000, Sweden 15,000 and Denmark 5,000.

Belmont county, Ohio, is to have a new Court House, at a cost of $177,740 00.

A foolish individual named Herne says he will leap from the Suspension bridge into the river at Niagara Falls on the 15th of next August. The distance is one hundred and ninety feet, and the reward for the successful accomplishment of the feat is said to be $10,00.

Three thousand persons in Ohio joined the Sons of Temperance during the past six months.

The Russian Government will erect a church in New York city early in 1871, in which the Greek form of worship will be performed.

The firemen of Lima, Ohio, will celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand parade and tournament.

On Saturday next the Democracy of Columbus, Ohio, will nominate candidates for Congress. The most prominent aspirants are G. W. Manypenny and R. P. L. Baker.

Norfolk, Va., has twelve hundred acres in strawberries this season.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Mr. J. B. Jones, President of the Tennessee Homestead Association has purchased in the Sequatchie valley, Tenn., 50,000 acres of land in Tennessee, settled forty-five families and made provision for three hundred German families altogether. The immigration comes from the farming districts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and some of it from European direct. The settlements are chiefly in Lawrence, Lewis and Giles counties, and the pursuits of the immigrants are mainly fruit culture and raising of stock.

The oat crop of Georgia will prove a failure on account of the drouth, and the wheat is suffering also. Cotton does not look well, but the corn is in excellent condition.

Agnes's will invade Warren county, Ohio, this season in the locust appearance.

Huntsville, Alabama, wants a great many things, but the most urgent of its wants is at least one cotton and wool factory, a paper factory, a factory of cooper's ware, a shingle factory, an establishment for seasoning wood by kiln-drying, a factory for the manufacture of fabricated work, house-building and carriage and wagon making. For each and every one of these enterprises there is an opening—the raw material and facilities of manufacture are at hand or easily available. In addition to the truly wonderful capacity of uncertain floods in her rivers, she would not now be lamenting over the monopoly enjoyed by the manufacturers of the Hudson and the Delaware—amounting to millions of dollars annually. New oil-beds are daily discovered, and the products of this wonderful deposit must show a large yearly increase. We note, moreover, the workmen of Pittsburgh, who are now in effort of skill and enterprise to recover lost advantages."

It would be late to repeat the oft-told story of forest grandeur, majestically developed towns and perfect road discipline that meet you on every hand.

THE RED MEN.

As you pass up through a country every foot of which as far as Franklin has an interesting tradition or history of French and English diplomacy attached, from which the "Indian" in times past was found ready for any cruelty toward the honest settler, we wonder why some one does not take to the civilization of two rival nations of Europe struggling with an inferior, barbarous race, ready executioners under the glittering influence of the "weapons of civilization," and the barbarous faith, and thanks him at eventide for the evidences of *cruelty* with which he is enabled to endow himself. *Longfellow* and other general rules are pointed to; yet, they have never had such progress as would entitle them to the respect of modern civilization and true philanthropy. The Mongolian race must finally recede away, yet the negro will survive long after the Indian has reached his last foot of reservation on the shores of the Pacific, and may perpetuate the race by a connection and mingling with Caucasian blood—not otherwise. The Indian, the red man of the forest, is present in their descendants of the plains and the Pacific slope of 1870, instruments of unsparing war, hence also of cruelty. *Build while men will* always exist, and their presence should be held as a standing apology for the *first savage* outrage, so often called into bloody and fiery action, when the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton pioneer plowshares the earth, and in the furrows, and the spinning wheel and cradle, if not implanted in blood, stood motionless—without product or life.

"Out, damned spot! out!"

Sherman and Sheridan, unless "the leopard can change his spots, will yet have their judgments verified.

THE ROUTE.

Whilst these thoughts were engaging our attention, we have passed through numerous well developed towns, leaped the river at Oil City, and ate now within sight of the beautifully rolling topography in which the steadily advancing road finds location.

The town is divided into three sections by Magee and Tidioute Creeks, the latter separating the town in the middle of the valley, down which from its head waters a beautiful flow has been constructed, to which nature has given her finest touches. It spreads out from the river over a somewhat contracted plateau, narrowing at "Pennie Run," but swelling into broad acres and undulating slopes, with ample breadth sweep to the north in its advance to "High Point," which points to the Allegheny, and a visit "around the Horn" via Corry and Titusville, to return on the circuit to the flowing of the south of their unpretending and flourishing homes, or by eastern connections from the two Empire Cities, to help celebrate the new developments at "Battle City," where the "Venture" well of Fisher Brothers and others is pouring out its 1,000 or 1,500 barrels per day, and rehearse the achievements of Warren and Tidioute, and the more modern flows at "Triumph" and the "Round Top" of the Economites.

Tidioute, like Pittsburgh, in relation to railroad enterprises, is the great crossing of the line of civility on the upper Allegheny, and gives an earnest at this moment of the real hopes that underlie her mountains and valleys, and that promise a future of unrivalled usefulness.

RAILWAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

Crude oil is not shipped from this place to Pittsburgh by rail, yet taking the charges per barrel on the beautiful flow of the river (thirty-seven miles,) at forty cents, as the rate for the more valuable crude or green oil if passed from Oil City to Pittsburgh (80 miles,) at sixty cents per barrel, and refined oil, (140 miles,) sent to Philadelphia at $1.10 carries the total to $2.10 per barrel, and places the producer on equal terms against Pittsburgh. That door of commerce closed against the Iron City, unless the Allegheny Valley road should adopt the Vanderbilt and Jay Gould policy of losing ten cents a barrel for the privilege of carrying it, which is not likely as it could not wisely be done, without the destruction of the Pennsylvania road, but as a positive loss would accrue to the latter company, and a serious blow to its immediate prosperity, could have been—the civilization of two rival nations of Europe struggling with an inferior, barbarous race, ready executioners under the glittering influence of the "weapons of civilization," and the barbarous faith, and thanks him at eventide for the evidences of *cruelty* with which he is enabled to endow himself. *Longfellow* and other general rules are pointed to; yet, they have never had such progress as would entitle them to the respect of modern civilization and true philanthropy. The Mongolian race must finally recede away, yet the negro will survive long after the Indian has reached his last foot of reservation on the shores of the Pacific, and may perpetuate the race by a connection and mingling with Caucasian blood—not otherwise. The Indian, the red man of the forest, is present in their descendants of the plains and the Pacific slope of 1870, instruments of unsparing war, hence also of cruelty. *Build while men will* always exist, and their presence should be held as a standing apology for the *first savage* outrage, so often called into bloody and fiery action, when the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton pioneer plowshares the earth, and in the furrows, and the spinning wheel and cradle, if not implanted in blood, stood motionless—without product or life.

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Crude oil is not shipped from this place to Pittsburgh by rail, yet taking the charges per barrel on the beautiful flow of the river (thirty-seven miles,) at forty cents, as the rate for the more valuable crude or green oil if passed from Oil City to Pittsburgh (80 miles,) at sixty cents per barrel, and refined oil, (140 miles,) sent to Philadelphia at $1.10 carries the total to $2.10 per barrel, and places the producer on equal terms against Pittsburgh. That door of commerce closed against the Iron City, unless the Allegheny Valley road should adopt the Vanderbilt and Jay Gould policy of losing ten cents a barrel for the privilege of carrying it, which is not likely as it could not wisely be done, without the destruction of the Pennsylvania road, but as a positive loss would accrue to the latter company, and a serious blow to its immediate prosperity, could have been—the civilization of two rival nations of Europe struggling

FROM TIDIOUTE.

A Glance at Men and Things.

The Town and Surroundings—Railways and Freight Tariffs—What Pittsburgh Manufacturers Have Lost—The Oil Interests.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, May 28, 1870.

In a trip for pleasure rather than of business, generalities, not the close statistics of business, can only be properly dealt with. Thirty miles an hour on a *sunny curved* railroad, and a brisk clack over imperfectly-joined drivers in a recently developed oil region, afford no moments for searching into geological wonders or speculating on the work of the volcano, earthquake or deluge.

We cannot, however, fail to recognize the genius of modern engineering, the foresight that gives unerring direction to enterprise and the unselfish venture that strikes out boldly for the commercial advantage of a *people often arrogant in opposition.*

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The original projectors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad were ridiculed for the promises made, and hopes indulged not only of creating a ready *and constant* accession to the mineral wealth of the wild lumber regions of the river and its tributaries, but to become a formidable rival and competitor to other successful and exacting corporations for the trade of the Eastern seaboard at the great commercial and maritime centers.

The problem of the pioneers in this great and growing work has been successfully solved by their successors, under the lead of Col. William Phillips, whose practical handling of its affairs, liberal policy in urging and establishing connections already linking it with the New York and Philadelphia lake routes and in building up its financial reputation has given it a status and confidence in the stock market that cannot but increase its patronage and semi-annual dividends.

PITTSBURGH'S LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

Had this great enterprise been pushed, as Pittsburgh capital could have done, during the first years of fabulous oil development, and our manufacturers of steam engines and tubing not reaped too largely on their local advantages for construction and the paralyzing capacity of uncertain floods in her rivers, we would not now be lamenting over the monopoly enjoyed by the manufacturers of the Hudson and the Delaware—amounting to millions of dollars annually. New oil-beds are daily discovered, and the products of this wonderful deposit must show a large yearly increase. We note, moreover, the workmen of Pittsburgh, who are now in effort of skill and enterprise to recover lost advantages."

It would be late to repeat the oft-told story of forest grandeur, majestically developed towns and perfect road discipline that meet you on every hand.

THE RED MEN.

As you pass up through a country every foot of which as far as Franklin has an interesting tradition or history of French and English diplomacy attached, from which the "Indian" in times past was found ready for any cruelty toward the honest settler, we wonder why some one does not take to the civilization of two rival nations of Europe struggling with an inferior, barbarous race, ready executioners under the glittering influence of the "weapons of civilization," and the barbarous faith, and thanks him at eventide for the evidences of *cruelty* with which he is enabled to endow himself. *Longfellow* and other general rules are pointed to; yet, they have never had such progress as would entitle them to the respect of modern civilization and true philanthropy. The Mongolian race must finally recede away, yet the negro will survive long after the Indian has reached his last foot of reservation on the shores of the Pacific, and may perpetuate the race by a connection and mingling with Caucasian blood—not otherwise. The Indian, the red man of the forest, is present in their descendants of the plains and the Pacific slope of 1870, instruments of unsparing war, hence also of cruelty. *Build while men will* always exist, and their presence should be held as a standing apology for the *first savage* outrage, so often called into bloody and fiery action, when the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton pioneer plowshares the earth, and in the furrows, and the spinning wheel and cradle, if not implanted in blood, stood motionless—without product or life.

"Out, damned spot! out!"

Sherman and Sheridan, unless "the leopard can change his spots, will yet have their judgments verified.

THE ROUTE.

Whilst these thoughts were engaging our attention, we have passed through numerous well developed towns, leaped the river at Oil City, and are now within sight of the beautifully rolling topography in which the steadily advancing road finds location.

The town is divided into three sections by Magee and Tidioute Creeks, the latter separating the town in the middle of the valley, down which from its head waters a beautiful flow has been constructed, to which nature has given her finest touches. It spreads out from the river over a somewhat contracted plateau, narrowing at "Pennie Run," but swelling into broad acres and undulating slopes, with ample breadth sweep to the north in its advance to "High Point," which points to the Allegheny, and a visit "around the Horn" via Corry and Titusville, to return on the circuit to the flowing of the south of their unpretending and flourishing homes, or by eastern connections from the two Empire Cities, to help celebrate the new developments at "Battle City," where the "Venture" well of Fisher Brothers and others is pouring out its 1,000 or 1,500 barrels per day, and rehearse the achievements of Warren and Tidioute, and the more modern flows at "Triumph" and the "Round Top" of the Economites.

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PERSONAL.

Gus Maverick has already realized five thousand out of his "Life of Raymond and Recollections of the New York Press." We presume the recollections will be more agreeable in the future.

Mr. J. R. Dennett, who left the *Nation* to fill the chair of English literature in Harvard, thinks of returning to editorial life.

Mrs. W. K. Brown, who edits the Alliance (O.) *Monitor*, likes the business and is making money.

Mark M. Pomeroy is advertising his biography in cheap magazines and advertising circulars. His fame costs him so much a line.

Mrs. Jennie C. Claflin, the New York banker, does not like to meet old friends from the West, now that she likes to talk on Spiritualistic affairs. The past it hath no charms for her.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* calls O'Neil, the Fenian, an outlaw and says he has not brains enough to drive a hack. Such an illusion to vehicles is, under the circumstances, to say the least, very unkind.

The Fenian Starr has vanished from the border and is now shedding his light upon Cincinnati.

Prof. Betring, of Baltimore, has left the Roman Catholic Church and joined the Greek Church.

Spellbagen's new novel, "Hammer and Anvil," does not make much noise. He has joined Muibach in complaining of the literary life of America.

Trollope having used up the church now proposes to turn his attention to the State. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, will aid him in his labors.

Camille Urso is going to New York. She has made $35,000 in her western tour.

Maggie Mitchell is playing in Brooklyn, and Bowden's *Union* says "she is supported by that old favorite, Jack Harrison actor and bar-tender, Mr. J. W. Collier."

One of the illustrated newspapers of Boston gives a picture of General Negley's encounter with Cobham at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. Possibly the artist has given a very correct likeness of bully Cobham, but the cut not inspires the hope that he served the prize fighter on two previous occasions, and it is needless to say does not do the manly beauty of our Fifteenth Congressional District justice.

Ex-Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, proposes to talk for lecture committees next winter for the glory of the thing and a moderate compensation.

The new Governor of Idaho, Gilman Marsten, has long been a lawyer in Exeter, N. H. He served through the war, lost an arm and was known as a gallant star. He was also a member of Congress for three terms.

Delaware, Indiana, fined Hon. David Kilgore for fishing on Sunday.

Spurgeon no longer writes anti-slavery sermons, and America no longer pays him £800 per year for doing so.

General George H. Thomas, at his decease, left a personal estate valued at $40,000.

William Penn was a temperance man. He framed the first liquor law Delaware had, and it is said the old Quakers have never been improved upon.

Four George Washingtons, six Andrew Jacksons, five Henry Clays and two James K. Polks reside at present in the Louisiana Penitentiary. After all, what's in a name?

The Evangelical Lutheran Church—A Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From your interesting report of the "Meeting of the United Presbyterian General Assembly," in Monday's issue, we clip the following:

"Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg, Corresponding Delegate from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was next introduced. He presented the action of the Synod which he represented, and the Presbyterian delegates who had preached him, to the Assembly, which was received with applause.

"The denomination which he represented although numbered by mil lions in the principal nations of Europe, numbered only 1,000 in this country. It numbered five hundred and ninety-nine churches, ten thousand and twenty two communicants, and seventy-nine ordained ministers."

That the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America numbers but 598 ministers, "ten," a typographical error for one, 1,022 churches and 91,720 members, will indeed be news to every intelligent member of that large and rapidly increasing communion. Least injustice be done to the Evangelical Lutheran Church through the statements here published, the attention of your readers is respectfully called to the facts.

First, Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg by no means represents "the denomination"—that is, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this country. He represents one of its divisions—the General Synod. The figures which he gives—598 ministers, 1,022 churches, and 91,720 members—show but *the strength of the General Synod.*

Second. The "Lutheran Church Almanac" for 1870 furnishes statistics as follows: 2,016 ministers, 3,330 congregations and 396,567 communicants. To this total some thousands should be added for the increase by immigration alone since the above figures were published, in November, 1869.

It will thus be seen that the General Synod *embraces considerably less than one-fourth the communicant membership* of the Lutheran Church in this country. H. W. R.

Death of Judge Fields.

Richard Stockton Fields, who died at Princeton on Wednesday night, was long and honorably associated with the history of New Jersey. He was born at Whitehall in 1803, and early attained an honorable position at the bar. He was a judge of the courts, and for a period chief justice. He was also judge of the United States District Court, and resigned within a few years. He maintained his literary tastes through his whole life, and indulged them particularly in such historical studies as relate to New Jersey. In 1849 he published an admirable account of the provincial courts. In 1851 he delivered an address to the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention that was also published, and he has at various times contributed to the Historical Society. He held a very high, honorable and deserved position, and his death will be seriously felt in the State.

SEVENTY-SIX planters of Alashua county, Florida, last year planted two hundred and eighty-two acres of cotton in uplands and eight thousand five hundred and ninety three in Sea Islands, while this year only one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six are in the latter and five thousand four hundred and nineteen in uplands. If the crop is good this year the cultivation of long cotton will be in a great measure abandoned.

Two brothers named Clay, living in Santa Clara county, Cal., working the same farm, quarreled about the possession of a spring in the same bed, and eating at the same table, are said not to have spoken to each other for a whole year. A few nights ago the quarrel culminated in their own house in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with powder and knife. Both were badly wounded, one, it was feared at the time, fatally. The cause of the quarrel was a disagreement about some property.

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For making Beef Tea in a few minutes.
HORSE HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES,
Curved.
HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES,
Various Designs.
MEXICAN VANILLA BEAN,
Fresh and Luscious.
SARG'S SHAVING SOAP,
Containing 30 per cent. of Glycerine.
VERITABLE EAU DE COLOGNE,
(Joseph Aug. Farina.)
SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE OIL,
Fresh supply of Choice Odors.
AT
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST., (old St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Cooking Range.
ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE,
THE MOST CONVENIENT, DURABLE AND LATEST IMPROVED RANGE IN THE MARKET,
Having all the conveniences that can be produced in a Range, and warranted to work as represented.
☞ Call and see it before purchasing.
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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 30, 1870.

To-day was generally observed as a holiday in all the principal financial centers. Our banks and financial institutions were closed, and we are without our usual monetary and commercial reports.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, May 30, 1870. }

BUSINESS—Monday being decoration day, the business houses were all closed, and of course there were no transactions to report. Prices would range the same as those quoted in Monday's paper. As a holiday we have never seen the day so generally observed. The entire thing was a success.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, May 31, 1870. }

Business—Of course the oil men did not propose to transact any business on decoration day, being entirely too patriotic for anything of that kind. In regard to prices, they remain unaltered. Monday, May 30, was a big day for Pittsburgh.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 670 bbls; refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Bryson & Wagner, 250 bbls; ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

H Rowzier & Co, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 316 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H W Morgan, 140 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 50½ bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 50 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyndon & Co, 266 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Jas M Ritter, 91 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

A W Scott & Co, 100 bbls paraline to Monshaw & Cloud, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 2,096 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Mentzer, Bonier & Co, 235 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hamilton & W, 661 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Bell, Bissinger and Strong Co, 54 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 950 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 30, 1870. }

CATTLE.—The run of cattle was again in excess of the demand. The following are the arrivals by car loads for this market, over the E. & P. R. R. and C. & P. R. R., and P. W. & C. R. R.:

CHICAGO.	Cars.	WOOSTER, O.	Cars.
Marks & Bro.	2	Greenwalt & K.	1
Haas & Kraus.	1	Greenwalt & Son.	1
Trautman & Lemmon	2	C. H. Welch	1
Rothschild & Z.	1	NEWARK.	
L. Keeler	2	Newby & Bro.	2
M. Varner	1	ENON.	
L. & J. Shamburg	2	D. Heck	1
C. Byers	1	Pregard	2
P. Hartman	2		
Marks & Z.	1	Total	24
Greenwalt & K.	1		

The run of cattle, although not quite so large as that of the week previous, was considered fair, twenty-four car loads being the actual number, in addition to several small droves from this and adjacent counties. The demand, which was entirely local, was not supplied, and in the absence of Eastern buyers the market stood slow. Prices ruled low, and the market opened brisk, and \$10 per hundred was realized in one or two instances, but for common to medium the market was dull and lower. There were a number of these latter left over unsold. Prices for extra cattle were a fraction higher, but for common a little lower than last week's quotations. The season for grass cattle is said to be three weeks later than last year, and even assuming this to be the case, the prices will settle to a living basis. Below will be found the sales.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 39 head prime steers at \$6 75@7 00.

Haywood & Shackwood sold 49 head Ohio stock, good to prime, at \$6@6 25; and 19 extra to Fairly at \$6 25.

J. & S. Neevy sold 36 head prime to extra; prime \$7 00@7 50; and 3 extra to Bell at \$8.

M. Varner sold 19 head good to prime at \$6 40@6 90.

Charles Byers sold 18 head common to good at \$5 75@6 00.

P. Hartman sold 39 head common to good at \$5 25@5 75.

Zeigler & R. sold 30 head Washington county cattle at \$5 75@6 00, and 30 head Chicago at the same average.

L. Keeler sold 58 common to medium at 5@5 90.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 45 common to medium at 5@5 90.

Trautman & L. sold 26 common to medium at 5@5 90.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 54 common to medium at 5@5 75; and 18 stocks, held at 6@6, left over unsold.

Greenwalt & K., sold 56 head common to medium at 5@5 90.

Kroner & Haas sold 25 head common to extra at 5@5 90.

J. Handlin sold 7 head good Washington county at 5@6.

SHEEP.—The supply was greatly in excess of the demand, although to-day's receipts were materially curtailed to-day than for some time past. There was no inquiry for shipment, and the demand was entirely confined to our butchering interest. There was quite a number left over unsold. Prices ruled with a downward tendency for good to choice, very few of which bringing 6@6¼ hundred. Below will be found the sales:

J. McNees sold 100 sheep and lambs from \$5 00@5 00 per head.

McNees & Schlitzmeister sold 160 sheep and lambs; sheep at 5½@5¾ per lb, and lambs at \$2 25@5 50 per head.

J. Graves sold 280 head; sheep at 5@5½ per lb, and lambs at \$3 50@4 00 per head.

A. Handlin sold 90 lambs at \$2 50@5 00 per head, and 5 sheep at \$4 00 per head.

S. A. Vandiver sold 90 Butler county sheep at \$5 25@5 50, and 50 lambs at \$2 00@3 00 per head.

J. K. Walters sold 40 Butler county sheep at \$4 00@4 00, and 40 lambs at \$2 50@3 00 per head.

J. Snyder sold 84 Mercer county sheep, averaging 100 lbs, at 5@5½ per lb.

J. Dunn sold 100 head; sheep averaging 100 the sold at 5@5¾, and lambs at \$2 00@4 00 per head.

J. Fairly sold 50 Butler county sheep at \$2 25 for lambs; \$3 per head for sheep.

Ewalt & Co., sold 25 sheep at \$4 50@5.

HOGS.—The market remains quiet with no buyer exceeding 5½@5¾ per lb. Receipts were fair, and the market closed dull at the following quotations:

Philadelphia	5½@5¾
Baltimore	5½@5¾
Pittsburgh	5½@5¾
Cincinnati	5½@5¾
Chicago	5½@5¾

New York Finance and Trade.

GOLD CLOSED AT 111¾.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.

In honor of Decoration day the Stock exchange adjourned after the first call, the long room at one o'clock, and the Gold room at three. Business was generally dull.

GOLD.

Opened at 111¾, touched 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances, \$10,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons, 1881, 117¾@117¾; do 1867, 117¾@118; do 1868, 117¾@118; do 1865, 115¾@116; do 10-40s, 114¾@114¾; do 5s, 104¾@105; currency, 102¾@103.

STATE BONDS

Dull but steady. Missouris, 94¾; old Tennessee at new Tennessee, 66¾.

STOCKS

Active on Pacific Mail at irregular, and Gold and Mariposa about steady. Erie, Reading, Rock Island were dull and very heavy. Cumberland, Western Union and Quicksilver firm. Pacific Mail 46 Quicksilver, 43; Hartford and Erie, 26; Atlantic & Pacific, 6¾; Western Union, 80¾; American, 92; United States 46, New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 107¾; Pittsburg, 78¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 126¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; Northwest, 34¾; do preferred, 49; Quicksilver, 43¾; Mariposa, 8; Terre Haute, 12; Colorado and Alton 10; do preferred, 30; Wabash, 79; Canton Co., 39; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Adams Express, 69; United States, 69; Wells, Fargo & Co., 25; Tennessee 6s, 66¾; Virginia 6s, 66¾; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Canton Co., 39; Cumberland preferred, 30; Quicksilver, 43¾; Mariposa, 8; Western Union, 80¾; Pacific Mail, 46; New York Central, 96¾; Reading, 107¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Illinois Central, 126¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¾; Rock Island, 107¾; Northwest, 34¾; do preferred, 49; Terre Haute, 12; Colorado and Alton, 10; do preferred, 30; Wabash, 79; Erie, 26¾; Atlantic & Pacific, 6¾; Adams Express, 69; United States, 69; Wells, Fargo & Co., 25.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Tobacco active at full prices for dull and nominal lugs; \$3@4 50; low leaf, \$5@6 50; medium to fine shipping leaf, \$7@9 50; fine to extra fine, \$10@12 50. Flour quiet at \$4 00@4 15 for super to fancy to family. Wheat firmer; No 2 spring, 90c; No 1 do do, 96c; No 2 red fall, 97c@\$1 00; No 3 do do, \$1 00@1 01; No 2 do do, \$1 02@1 03; No 1 do do, \$1 04@1 05; No 2 do do, \$1 06@1 07; No 1 do do, \$1 08@1 09; No 2 do do, \$1 10@1 11; No 1 do do, \$1 12@1 13; No 2 do do, \$1 14@1 15; No 1 do do, \$1 16@1 17; No 2 do do, \$1 18@1 19; No 1 do do, \$1 20@1 21; No 2 do do, \$1 22@1 23; No 1 do do, \$1 24@1 25; No 2 do do, \$1 26@1 27; No 1 do do, \$1 28@1 29; No 2 do do, \$1 30@1 31; No 1 do do, \$1 32@1 33; No 2 do do, \$1 34@1 35; No 1 do do, \$1 36@1 37; No 2 do do, \$1 38@1 39; No 1 do do, \$1 40@1 41; No 2 do do, \$1 42@1 43; No 1 do do, \$1 44@1 45; No 2 do do, \$1 46@1 47; No 1 do do, \$1 48@1 49; No 2 do do, \$1 50@1 51; No 1 do do, \$1 52@1 53; No 2 do do, \$1 54@1 55; No 1 do do, \$1 56@1 57; No 2 do do, \$1 58@1 59; No 1 do do, \$1 60@1 61; No 2 do do, \$1 62@1 63; No 1 do do, \$1 64@1 65; No 2 do do, \$1 66@1 67; No 1 do do, \$1 68@1 69; No 2 do do, \$1 70@1 71; No 1 do do, \$1 72@1 73; 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Continued from First Page.

At the conclusion of the oration Prof. Slack's Republic, assisted by the Allegheny Quartette Club, sang a song entitled "Our Heroes Graves." The poem composed for the occasion by Mr. Bartley T. Campbell, was then read by Rev. J. G. Bogle. Following is the poem:

DECORATION DAY.

I.

On this blithesome, mild May morning,
We have come with flowers gay,
To honor those who, in the morning,
Of life, passed away.
For brave youth and grandeur honor;
Who, ere manhood arrived to age,
Sealed by brothers united to clay.

II.

By the rolling Monongah'
Pure, grand, Wheeling, good and true,
And one own proud mariner Reaver,
Who, in early manhood, gave
Heart's honors blood he left at Gaines's
And at Mexico gracefully Lacey's in,
Buried 'neath the silent pine.

III.

'Mid the din, and roar, and rattle,
On that dreadful July day,
Lost of heroes many a one fell,
Martyred pro-ud passed away—
Raising 'mid the carnage battle,
As the rebel flag went down,
As the Union proudly waved,
As the blue swept back the gray.

IV.

Hark! Those the steady beating
Of a distant martial drum,
Now advancing, now retreating—
And hear those voices come, clear
Sure from out each hill and valley,
Hear the cannon's solemn roll,
Sadly, sweetly, mournfully,
With no cry, nor shout, nor hum.

V.

silently they come to greet us
From a land beyond the tide,
Some in uniform, some in mufti—
Father, mother, sister, bride—
Ah! this shade our noblest, best in
Dear Lord Jackson's blood stained breast is;
There whore Monroe's country crest is,
Nodding in its wonted pride.

VI.

Here, before this spectral legion,
Strew ye flowers fresh and rare—
Flowers that o'er our fathers' region,
Breathing incense on the air.
Incense for the valiant hearted,
Our darling dead—our dear departed—
Ye fresh flowers, we thee garland—
Scatter rose and lily fair.

VII.

See them smiling in their gladness,
See them on the Father's breast,
Where we laid their forms in sadness,
Bowing to the Father's rest.
Look! their faces beam with beauty,
Their sweet voices speak of day,
Glory their only booty,
Their commander Christ, our God.

VIII.

Here, above the triple stones,
And the silent, dreary grain,
We have the voices call,
Come to earth and rest to Him
Carve the name of Ware, the soldier;
Never lived there warrior holder—
Shall his memory with him moulder?
Or shall Fame's muse's grow dim?

IX.

Raise ye now the lofty column
To the good, the true, the brave;
Peal ye forth the anthem solemn—
We have a right victorious grave!
Firmly lay the proud foundation,
Proudly for a grateful nation;
Tears—a sweet libation—
Shall this memory hallow.

LAYING OF THE STONE.

The Indian committee arose from their seats and assembled around the corner-stone, where, with appropriate ceremonies, the box containing the articles to be deposited was placed in its receptacle. Mrs. Samuel McKee, President of the Association, was accorded the honor of spreading the first trowelful of mortar upon the bed designed for the stone. This part of the ceremony having been performed, the corner-stone was slowly lowered to its place by means of a derrick, ropes and blocks. A number of old army officers assisted in the operations on the foundation during the exercises, and their emblems, the Seventh Cavalry flag, over the stone the while, adding much to the impressiveness of the scene. The following song

Was next rendered in an effective manner by the Quartette Club and Prof. Slack's pupils:

Now the battle din is ended and the victory is won,
And the weary reapers calmly rest in sleep—
On the battle field of glory, where the mighty work was done,
While thousands, their holy watch above them keep.

No, no, no—they'll never, never come,
With victor trophies waving high—
But the cold and silent marble, mutely pointing to the sky,
Tells the story that will never, never die.

Who shall count the fallen heroes—who shall count the unknown, grand and true,
Ask the winds of North and South the fifty plac—
Round the grave a sad mourning, solemn, melodic, o'er the ever mounting waves
Where the missing sons were scattered in the fray.

No, no, no—they'll never, never come,
While victor trophies wave on high—
But the cold and silent marble, mutely pointing to the sky,
Tells the story that will never, never die.

Let the startled column tower, till it reach the other Nine,
And wreathe its head in crown of sunlight glow;
While the stirring and chiseled tablet, writes the story out anew,
And the river sings the requiem song below.

No, no, no—they'll never, never come,
While victor trophies wave on high—
But the cold and silent marble, mutely pointing to the sky,
Tells the story that will never, never die.

THE BENEDICTION

Was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Page, after which there was music by the bands. That portion of the procession which participated in the exercises at the monumental site formed in line and marched away, and the vast multitude slowly dispersed.

Now that the work is so auspiciously begun, it is hoped that the column dedicated to the memory of our fallen heroes will, ere the recurrence of another Decoration Day, be completed; and that on each returning 30th of May hands gratefull, and loving people will gather there to pay their yearly tribute of flowers to the heroic dead; that they may hang wreathes on their monument, and that the children of the Trojan at Rome, and that of Marcius at Constantinople, shall record the deeds and commemorations the names of our fallen boys.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES VISITED.

After the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone, Chief Marshal Gen. Slack and staff, Masonic band of McClure township, Post No. 6, G. A. R., House of Refuge band, Abe Lincoln Lodge and the Fourth Ward school outlets, marched to Uniondale cemetery for the purpose of visiting the graves of the soldier dead. No flowers were strewn on the graves as had been done in the early part of the day. They first visited the Mount Union branch of the cemetery, and after strewing the soldiers' graves, passed to the Hillside branch of the Cemetery. A large number of graves were found, many of whom had relatives and friends buried in this cemetery who had died in the service of their country.

THE DAY AT SEWICKLEY.

A correspondent at Sewickley sends us the following account of the celebration of Decoration Day at that place:

"The citizens of Sewickely and vicinity in large numbers in an appropriate manner celebrated Decoration Day. A large concourse of returned soldiers, citizens on foot, and in carriages, &c., was formed on Thorn street, under Capts. N. Wat. Hall and Jacob G. H. Christy, headed by the Germania Brass Band, and proceeded to the cemetery, where the dead had preceded them. After an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, flowers were strewed tenderingly upon the graves of the gallant dead.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., of Pittsburgh, then delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. [Want of space precludes the possibility of our publishing the address.—Ed. Com. The edition was pronounced by Rev. G. W. Burns, Sewickley.

ELSEWHERE.

Washington, D. C.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1870.

The morning was cloudy and lowering, but at noon the skies cleared up and the sun came out clear and warm, so that finally for the tender and touching services of Memorial day there was nothing to desire. The people made it an occasion to be remembered with the deep gratitude. A great crowd of fifteen or twenty thousand persons were on the grounds at Arlington, and from the moment the first gun sounded to mark the harmony of the proceedings, which were carried in accordance with the programme. The President and Mrs. Grant, Secretaries Fish, Cox and Belknap, Attorney General Hoar, the Vice President, Chief Justice and a large number of Congressmen, ex-Representatives and other officials were among those who participated. The Committee of the Grand Army, aided by the ladies of the city, had provided flowers by the wagon load, and through the across of the day the graves were as beautiful as a garden in every part with roses and evergreens. The most notable feature of the exercise was the song by the children and the grand chorals by the Marine Band and five hundred ladies and gentlemen.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The city wears the appearance of a general holiday. Congress is not in session, all the departments are closed, and little or similar business was transacted. All available vehicles were in motion during the forenoon and long before noon large numbers of persons were collected on the ground of the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Arlington. Here the arrangements were more perfect and elaborate than heretofore. The ceremonies commenced at one o'clock, when a national salute of thirty-one guns was fired by Dupont's light battery. The Marine Band then performed a dirge written for the occasion by Henry Frees. The assemblage was then called to order at the main stance, which was filled with distinguished visitors, while the space in front was filled with persons of whose seats had been secured. Rev. Dorothy Lubey, Department Commander, called the assemblage to order and prayer was by Dr. Newman, the Grand Chorus, consisting of five hundred singers, sung "A Strong Castle is our Lord," the full Marine band accompanying them. Dr. C. C. Cox read a poem written by himself for the occasion. One of Mosart's compositions was then rendered by the choir and Marine Band, after which General Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was introduced and delivered an oration. The chorus "Sleeper's Wake," by Mendelssohn, was sung, and the assemblage proceeded to the tombs of unknown soldiers, where Rev. Dr. Prime, chaplain of the Department of the Potomac, offered prayer. "The Children of the Fallen Dead," by J. Wilcox, was then sung, and the ceremony at the tombs of the unknown was performed by the original Lowell, National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. The chorus and the marine band then rendered the Ancient Hymn to Peace. The ceremony of decorating graves throughout the cemetery by the assemblage took place, and soon every grave mound was covered with beautiful flowers, arranged in wreaths and bouquets. Generals Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, Howard, Griffin, Meigs, and other Union Generals, all buried in this cemetery, were this morning profusely decorated with flowers by the Grand Army Soldiers' Home and the Congressional Cemetery will be decorated to-morrow.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 30, 1870.

Memorial day was appropriately observed here. The ceremonies were participated in by the members of Post No. 93, Grand Army of the Republic, officers and pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans School; the Huntingdon light infantry; clergy; children of the public schools, and many of the citizens of Huntingdon county. The order of procession: Silver Cornet Band and Drum Corps; Chief Marshal, Capt. W. K. Barnhisel; Sergeant of the Day, Sergeant Jacob Swoope; Huntingdon Light Infantry, officered by First Lieut. J. J. Hight and Second Lieut. Milton Lytle; Soldiers, not members of Post No. 93, G. A. R.; Caseville Soldiers' Orphan School, Orbisonia. The procession moved through the principal streets, the sidewalks being lined by an enthusiastic populace. On arriving at the cemetery the ranks of Post 93 were called to order by H. C. Weaver, Post Commander. An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. General orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. were read by Capt. W. W. Myton. The Soldiers' Orphans sang "Over my Father's Grave." A memorial address was delivered by Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D. It was most appropriate, eloquent and impressive and was listened to with marked attention. Then followed the ceremony of decorating the graves, which was performed by the Huntingdon Light Infantry, Post No. 93, G. A. R., and other soldiers of the late war. On Remembering at the close the poem written and read by the Rev. Thomas Chalfant, was rendered by Corporal J. J. Allemong, singing by Soldiers' orphans, and benediction by Rev. J. W. Frannett. The day was auspicious, the sun shone brightly during the entire afternoon and the crowd dispersed to their homes feeling that it is well to meet once a year to do honor to the memory of those who fell for freedoms and Union.

F. M. L.

East Liverpool, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 30, 1870.

The decoration ceremonies at this place were largely attended. Business was entirely suspended, the people generally participating. An eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. S. E. Watkins, of Steubenville, under the auspices of Col. Steedman Post, G. A. R., of this place. The large procession, under charge of Colonel H. R. Hill and Captain S. S. McNaughton, of Columbiana.

New Brighton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., May 30, 1870.

Decoration Day was observed with great spirit in New Brighton. Early in the morning the citizens began to assemble, and by 8½ A. M. the procession was formed at Gilleland's block. Dr. D. Stanton was chief Marshal, and it is due to him and to those who assisted him to say that all the arrangements were highly satisfactory, and everything passed off pleasantly. The New Brighton Silver Cornet Band's bands furnished the music. The Fifty-first Rifles and the Grand Army Post formed the military. The exercises at the buildings and on foot made a very large procession. The children of the deceased soldiers were taken in charge by a number of fine grays, and added much to the interest. After the decoration of the graves the Rev. Dr. Winters offered an appropriate prayer. Hon. A. G. Wallace delivered the address. Prof. D. Critchlow led the singing. The effect of the song "Old Hundred, in which the bands joined, was very fine. The notes of the grand old tune floated through the air with a power and sweetness from the hills. The day was very pleasant, and the whole occasion was a very happy one. Evidently it was with great emotion that the friends and citizens gathered around the graves of our fallen countrymen. Day is followed by the memory of the fallen heroes.

E.

Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, May 30, 1870.

The decoration of soldiers' graves to-day by members of the Sabbath-school was a grand success. It is estimated to have been the largest gathering of this kind ever witnessed in this county. The graves of the soldiers were strewn with flowers by twenty-five young ladies, who were beautifully dressed in white. The procession, under the direction of Capt. A. Hollowell by members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge in full regalia, the St. Joseph Society, Independent Hose Company, and Vigilant Fire Company, and citizens. Appropriate speeches were made at the cemetery. Everything passed off in good order. To-night there is to be a grand ball at the Opera House the "Union Spy, or the Battle of Shiloh," to aid in building the church.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 30, 1870.

The day has been very fine, and the attendance at the cemetery to-day to strew flowers on the graves of soldiers' graves was very large. There were fully two thousand persons present at the ceremonies. Business was suspended during the forenoon, and all the stores, and offices, and manufactories in the public square, marshalled by Capt. W. S. Bradford, Richard Galley and Joseph McElroy, headed by the silver cornet band, followed by soldiers on foot, twenty young Misses in carriages who aided as decorators, citizens in carriages. The clergy of the city and citizens in carriages. On arriving at the cemetery the band played "America," which was followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Wonder. Miss Agnes Gase then read the order, and after music by the band a song of the G. A. R., executed by young Misses, who were beautifully dressed in white, to the graves of soldiers' heroes, which were then tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreen wreaths. After the ceremony the procession was augmented by Gen. R. H. Fairfield, and the large concourse was dismissed. There are fifty soldiers' graves in Mansfield Cemetery.

Youngstown, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30, 1870.

Business was entirely suspended here this afternoon, and an immense crowd of people gathered from the surrounding towns and country to witness the decoration of soldiers' graves by the G. A. R. Different civic bodies also turned out and participated. Everything was well arranged, and nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., May 30, 1870.

Decoration Day was very generally observed by the people of this place to-day. All the business houses were closed. A procession was formed at the public square about 1, P. M., headed by a band of music, followed by the Grand Army of the Republic, Sunday schools and other societies, who marched to the Cemetery, where they were addressed briefly by Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Pittsburgh, the orator of the day, after which the graves were decorated and the people returned home. Probably three thousand persons visited the cemetery. Nothing happened to mar the good effect of the ceremonies.

B.

Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 30, 1870.

Saturday was observed here as decoration day. A large procession was formed about two P. M., headed by the band and Posts of the G. A. R., and besides the citizens, was attended by many from the surrounding country. The graves of the fallen heroes were decorated by the ladies, and some short addresses were made. The whole everything that could have been desired.

Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., May 30, 1870.

Decoration day was fully observed here, all the business houses being closed, and the citizens generally taking part in the ceremonies. The weather being quite favorable, there was a large crowd of people in town. The procession, under the charge of Gen. Wilson, of Mingo, each bearing a wreath of evergreens and a bouquet for decoration purposes; the band of music, the Republican Masons, Odd Fellows, and other societies, formed in line at the Court House, and the Silver Cornet Band, marched to the Cemetery, where, after the band had played a dirge, Rev. Mr. Vigilant Fire Company, and citizens, passed off in good order, and reflected great credit on the managers and Marshals of the day.

Bucyrus, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., May 30, 1870.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves took place at Oakwood Cemetery to-day. The principal business houses were closed, and the day was observed in a manner befitting the occasion. A procession, numbering thousands, formed on the Public Square, the most interesting and attractive feature being the presence of thirty-seven misses, led by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Crawford, all carrying baskets of flowers to be strewed by Rev. H. Brown and Col. W. C. Lement, prayer being offered by Capt. D. S. Caldwell. The Judge Advocate read the order of the day. The Bucyrus Cornet Band furnished instrumental music, and the choir of the city joined the sweetest strains of sound music in the air of such well known sporting pieces as "Plymouth Hymn," "Old Hundred," and "America. The address delivered by Grand Army in making Decoration day in Bucyrus a decided success.

Clarissa O.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The decoration of the soldiers' graves, at Spring Grove Cemetery, was participated in by a large concourse of citizens. Durbin Ward delivered an oration at the Cemetery.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Thousands of people are leaving for Jefferson Barracks to decorate the graves of soldiers buried in the National Cemetery there, and thousands more will start before the ceremonies are begun. The weather is pleasant and Memorial day will be observed more generally observed in this vicinity than on any previous occasion.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day has been observed with more than usual ceremony in this city and vicinity. Flags were displayed at half mast on City Hall, the shipping in the harbor and many private dwellings. The different posts of the G. A. R., under the direction of Col. Marshall, Grand Marshal, formed in Union Square at 9 A. M. The line of march was down Broadway to Wall street ferry. On reaching the Brooklyn side the division was received by the Kings County Post and escorted to the cars for "Cypress Hill Cemetery" to the city processions there were several large trucks filled with floral offerings, and wagons and stages, in which were seated veterans of the late war, and pupils of the Union Home and School. At the Cemetery the exercises were as follows: Opening dirge by the Governor's Island Band; ode by the Brooklyn Choral Union, followed by prayer, and singing by the children of the Union Home and School for Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans; the introductory remarks of invitation by James R. McKean; choral ode, "My country, 'tis of thee;" benediction, strewing flowers on the graves, Mendelssohn's Funeral Dirge were read from President Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Meade, Governor Hoffman, Vice President Colfax, Secretary Belknap and others, expressing regret at their inability to be present. After the ceremonies concluded this evening with memorial exercises at the Academy of Music. The soldiers' plot in New York Cemetery were decorated by the military and citizens of Jersey City.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The decoration of soldiers graves, commenced yesterday, was continued to-day. At Glenwood Cemetery the ceremonies were particularly impressing, from the presence of over one hundred soldiers' orphan girls and a company of cadets from the soldiers' Orphans' School, dressed with immense kets. The Girard College Band took part.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 30.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was performed in an imposing manner. The distant cemeteries were visited in the morning. The Sunday school children paraded and delivered floral tributes to the committees of the G. A. R. The great ceremony of the day took place in the afternoon at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 30.—The observance of Decoration Day was exceedingly impressive. The Poets of the Hill have come out in full force. Floral tributes to the brave dead were uncounted. There were similar ceremonies at Lowell, Providence and throughout New England.

An Ohio Farmer Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 30, 1870.

Yesterday forenoon the house of Jacob Kinney, a farmer residing in Bethlehem township, five miles from this city, was broken into while the family was at church. Two hundred and fifty dollars in money and a like amount in notes were stolen. A search failed to find the character who observed near the house before the theft, but he has disappeared.

Fires in Wabash, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WABASH, Ind., May 30, 1870.—A three days' festival, partially destroyed by incendiary fires, was brought to a premature close last night. Damage two hundred and fifty dollars; no insurance. Two frame buildings were also damaged last night, owned by H. Hall and Dr. Hall. Loss, about one thousand dollars; insured for four hundred dollars in the Phœnix, of Hartford.

HARTFORD, May 30.—A bakery and confectionery belonging to J. Steggie, lose nine hundred dollars; insured for seven hundred and fifty in the Home of New York. Schlegell & Miller's boot and shoe store, and saddlery hardware store also sustained slight loss; no insurance. Wm. Ditton's saloon, damage to building one hundred and fifty dollars; no insurance.

THE exploits of Weston have led to the overhauling of the history of great walkers. The greatest pedestrian of all was Captain Robert Barclay, of Ury. In 1801, he undertook to walk one mile a wager, he made, in the park of Lord Frankenberg one hundred and ten miles in nineteen hours and twenty-seven minutes. In 1806 he walked one hundred miles in nineteen hours and was ready to walk one hundred more just at the breaking out of a severe storm. In 1809, when he was twenty-eight years old, Barclay accomplished the great exploit of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours. In the course of this bad his weight, which was one hundred and eighty-six pounds at starting, fell off thirty-two pounds. From these facts it will be seen that, brilliant as was Weston's success, he has still a great deal to accomplish before his performance can be ranked as the very head of the noble catalogue of walkists.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Developments on the Clarion—A New Well at Pithole—Demand for Leases on the Lobdell Farm.

The Lawrenceburg *Independent* says: The Clarion river well has not been elevated and started since it was torpedoed. The new Bryson is almost 500 feet deep, with good prospects. A good show of oil was found in Jacob Haldy's well this week at 420 feet. Captain Reichart's well, below Lower Dredge, is over 500 feet deep.

The thirty barrel well was struck near Pithole about a week ago. It is on Hiser run, on what is known as the Millian tract. Several other wells in this vicinity are to be soon completed, and there is quite a revival of the oil trade.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says the demand for leases on the Dalzell farm has been very active ever since the striking of the big well. The excitement has been continually on the increase, and culminated in the leasing of two acres on the line of